

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 223

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

PLEAD GUILTY

To Violation of the Blind Tiger Law.

Fifty dollars and costs and 30 days in jail is the penalty Frank Hawn, of Seymour, must pay for violating the statute known as the "blind tiger law." He confessed his guilt before the mayor and then the measure of his punishment was announced to him.

That he had been unlawfully keeping and selling liquor developed a few days ago at the trial of Edgar Holland on a charge preferred by Mrs. Frank Hawn. In that trial Holland was found not guilty as charged but the prosecutor got from some of the witnesses statements that they had purchased liquor of Hawn. This led to the arrest of Hawn. At first he denied his guilt, then he changed his opinion and said he was guilty. Tuesday evening he changed his mind again and concluded his was innocent. Before noon Wednesday he had thought through the question of guilt or innocence once more and entered a plea of guilty and Mayor Kyte fixed the penalty and recorded the same in his big book.

Seymour is no place for blind tigers and every time one attempts to establish himself here he must be swatted.

Married at Clifty.

Simplicity marked the pretty wedding of Henry Nolting and Miss Ella Tiemeier at the parsonage of Rev. Firnhaber at Clifty Wednesday night. The bride, a pretty girl, is from Cortland but has lived in Columbus the past year. The groom is a son of Henry C. Nolting, a well-known German farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Nolting will reside on the farm of his father. Their many friends wish them great joy and prosperity.—Columbus Herald.

Buy Coal Now.

Very best forked Pittsburgh.....\$3.50
Campbell's Creek lump.....\$3.50
Black Betsey\$3.50
Plymouth.....\$3.50
Very best Indiana lump.....\$2.50
Also have Indiana coal as low as \$2.00
Anthracite.....\$7.25
Special price on car lots of lump coal.

These prices are only good for a few days as I am going to advance price of my coal.

a2d G. H. ANDERSON.

Second Hand Store.

Albert Gorbet has moved his second hand store from the corner of Chestnut and Third street into the Crabb building on South Chestnut street. He has a much better room where he now is and the location is all right. The room he was in is no longer suitable for any kind of business and should give way to a new one.

Play Golf.

Most of the preliminary games and some in the first round in the present golf tournament have been played and the interest in the game is growing every day. Every member of the Country Club should get in the game. Golf playing is great sport. The grounds were never in as fine condition as they are now.

Recital.

A group of music pupils gave a recital Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Edna Smith on North Chestnut street. Their parents and a few friends were invited as guests and the evening was very thoroughly enjoyed. Refreshments were served. The girls talk of organizing a music club and holding monthly meetings.

Sprained Wrist.

Mrs. John Alfie made a misstep and fell from the door-step and dislocated her wrist, which has given her considerable pain since.

A. M. E. Church.

Prayer meeting at the A. M. E. church tonight at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

CALL US UP

Old Phone 400, New Phone 633,
When in need of anything in the DRUG line.
We will give you prompt service and Best quality of Drugs and Sundries.
Prescriptions Correctly Compounded.
Give our Ice Cream Soda a trial.

Andrews-Schwenck Drug Co.

Ship First Automobile.

The Seymour Automobile Company shipped out their first new automobile last Friday. The machine was what is known as the Albany runabout of the 1909 pattern and is about such a machine as is usually sold at from \$600 to \$750. Other machines are now in course of construction. The managers of the factory are now working on their 1910 model and when that is completed they will begin turning out machines more rapidly. When this same factory was in operation at Albany, Ind., they turned out as high as four machines a week and employed at one time about seventy men, working both a day and a night force.

One or two more hands have been added here since we visited the factory a few weeks ago and the factory will become a busier place as soon as the new 1910 model has been completed. Mr. W. H. Meranda, one of the proprietors, stated to the REPUBLICAN this morning that they had room enough in their factory here to employ a hundred men if they only had the necessary capital for handling that large a force. It would mean several thousand dollars worth of material and machines in course of construction and machines just finished, and nothing but a firm with some capital or a good strong credit could think of undertaking such a thing. The company will manufacture both touring cars and runabouts and may make an attempt to interest capital as soon as they have had a chance to show what they can do.

Asked To Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl M. Cox returned last evening from Merom, where they assisted in entertaining the Chautauqua crowd five days. They appeared both afternoon and evening for the five days and made such a good impression that they have already been asked to accept places on the program again next year.

Trial By Jury.

The case of the State vs Henry Heintz was on trial before Mayor Kyte and a jury today. The defendant is charged with assault and battery on John Stegner. Both the defendant and the prosecuting witness are probably over seventy five years of age.

Big Attraction.

W. G. Geile, manager of the Majestic theatre, has secured a fine attraction for Saturday evening, Sept. 11th. Natiello's Band, of Philadelphia, that plays at the State Fair this year, will be here that night. It is a band of fifty pieces and one of the very best bands in the country.

Reunion.

Tomorrow and next day the people of Brownstown will entertain a host of their friends who will be there for the annual reunion and home coming. Seymour people will be well represented both days.

Fine Melon.

The REPUBLICAN is under obligations to H. C. Pearson, of Redding township, for a very fine watermelon. Mr. Pearson is a successful melon grower and has some good ones to market.

Uniform Rank.

Battalion drill Thursday night. A full attendance is desired.

CAPTAIN.

Another County Goes "Dry."

Liberty, Ind., Aug. 25.—Union county voted "dry" Tuesday on county local option by 409 majority. The election passed off quietly, about 80 per cent of the vote being cast.

A Reassuring Note.

Washington, Aug. 25.—David E. Thompson, the United States ambassador to Mexico, has telegraphed that there is no danger of serious trouble in Mexico.

Dr. May was here from Crothersville this morning to meet with the board of pension examiners.

WANTED—Engineer at Band Saw Mill. a25d

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

HUGH SULLIVAN

Was Locomotive Engineer For Forty-five Years.

Hugh Sullivan, who for forty-five years has been a railway engineer, is the first railroad man in Washington to receive the benefits of the B. & O. relief plan inaugurated on the Southwestern system of the road August 1. He has not been in good health, and with the hope of improving his physical condition he has just entered upon his vacation of fifty-two weeks, during which time he will draw \$2 a day from the relief fund, and if his health is not greatly improved at the expiration of that time he will retire permanently from active railroading and draw \$1.30 a day for the remainder of his life. This, in addition to \$15 a month government pension, and a snug little fortune accumulated by the veteran engineer, will enable him and his good wife to live a happy, contented life at their home amid green grass and flowers, and with a gentle horse for pleasure driving.

Probably no locomotive engineer in southern Indiana is better known than Hugh Sullivan, almost seventy-two years old and with a kind word for everyone. There is no locomotive engineer with a better record—a record that tells the watchfulness of this man while speeding along the streaks of steel that unite Cincinnati and St. Louis. Although for forty-five years a locomotive engineer, Mr. Sullivan enjoys the distinction of never having run into a caboose or being the cause of having the front end of his engine stove in.

For years he has had charge of the engine pulling trains 7 and 8 between Washington and Cincinnati, and as the veteran engineer remarked to the Democrat, "even the dogs between here and Cincinnati know me."

At Willow Valley, in 1883, Hugh Sullivan miraculously escaped death. He was then running a freight train. Some one had opened the switch, probably with the intention of wrecking passenger train No. 4. His engine ran into the open switch, the locomotive was overturned, five cars were piled up, and no one was seriously hurt, although Mr. Sullivan, Fireman Charles Bruce and Brake-man Charles Ketscham were in the engine cab at the time, and they were momentarily imprisoned there, being able to escape by crawling through the cab window.

Besides being a good engineer, Mr. Sullivan is a good churchman, being a member of the First M. E. church in this city. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Eastern Star, the G. A. R. post and the Ladies' Circle of the G. A. R.—Washington Democrat.

Engineer Sullivan has a host of friends in Seymour and all along the line of the Indiana division of the B. & O. S.W.

Traction Engine Helps Auto.

An amusing sight on the Brownstown road a few days ago was a traction engine pulling the Seymour-Brownstown motor car loaded with passengers. The driver of the automobile attempted to run around a traction engine on the Vondelinger hill just north of the township line.

The sand was about four inches deep and the automobile was stalled. William Boggs of this city, who was running the engine, hitched on to the auto and pulled it and the load of passengers about 200 feet.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the people of Vernon township for their help and their kindness to us after the death and at the burial of our beloved son. We are sincerely grateful to all our neighbors and friends for their aid and sympathy.

JOHN W. BOHALL AND FAMILY.

The Deputy camp meeting closed Sunday after one of the most successful meetings in its history both in point of attendance and interest. Quite a number from Seymour were in attendance and some of them through the entire session.

Re-elected.

Prof. D. W. Caine has returned from Anderson where he was elected Grand Master of the Colored Masons for the eighth successive term. This speaks well for his equipment for the office.

Mayor's Court.

Milton Rathburn, of Millport, was fined \$1 and costs by Mayor Kyte on a charge of intoxication.

Hurt By Diving.

Miss Marguerite Borman, age about seventeen, daughter of Conductor Borman, of Cincinnati, was quite seriously injured about two o'clock this afternoon while diving in the river where they are encamped two miles west of this city. She had dived at the same place a few minutes before and said she struck her head pretty hard but was not hurt much. Just after the second dive she was found helpless in about 4½ feet of water. She was conscious when taken from the water but was almost helpless. She was carried into the tent where a number of her companions did what they could for her. She had improved slightly fifteen minutes later but it was thought best to call a physician and an automobile was sent for Dr. Kyte who was hurried out to the camp.

In the camping party are Conductor Borman and family of Cincinnati, James Honan Jr., and family and Frank Spanagel and family of this city and others.

PERSONAL.

Fred Mount, of Cortland, was here Tuesday night.

Edwin E. Blaine, of Milan, was here Tuesday night.

George M. Claypole, of Sardinia, was here Monday.

Noble Hays was here from Scottsburg Tuesday.

Blish Thompson made a business trip west this morning.

James Thompson, of Little York, was here Tuesday night.

J. H. Robbins, of the county line, was in the city this morning.

James W. Cunningham was here from Brownstown this morning.

Clyde Benton was here from Brownstown a short time this morning.

C. J. Reynolds, rural mail carrier at Medora, was in town today.

Ezra Whitcomb and wife, of near Surprise, went to Hayden today.

John A. Weaver was a northbound passenger on the interurban line this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Courtney, of Danville, passed through here this morning.

August Cordes and son, August Cordes, Jr., made a business trip to Medora this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kamman and children went to Brownstown this morning to spend a few days.

Mrs. John Sheron returned to her home at Cincinnati this morning after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Ida Miller.

Al Spanagel returned to his home at Aurora this morning after a short visit here with his brother, Frank Spanagel.

Samuel Houghland, who has been visiting his grandson at Indianapolis for a week, returned to his home at Uniontown today.

Miss Mary Falk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Falk, of Williamsport, came up from Brownstown this morning, where she has been visiting relatives.

Rev. Paul Schmidt, who is the pastor of a German Lutheran church in Ohio, is here to spend several days with his mother, Mrs. Philip Schmidt, and other relatives.

John Montgomery and granddaughter, Miss Lizzie Clapp, of Henryville, returned home this morning after a few days visit with his daughter, Mrs. John Disney, and family.

Frederick Turner and mother, who moved from Troy, Ind., about three months ago to a farm eight miles southeast of this city, were in Seymour this morning en route back to Troy. There is no place like their old home to them.

Mrs. Arthur Jerrell and children left this morning for a few weeks out at Columbia City, Ind. Mrs. Jerrell has spent her summer vacations there once or twice before and enjoys it very much.

Miss Ruby Grossman came up from Brownstown this morning to meet Miss Opal McShane of Tipton. They were roomates this summer at the Marion Normal College. The latter will spend several days here.

C. W. Dixon, arrived here Tuesday evening from Malvern, Ark., on a visit with his brother Charles Dixon. He was formerly a telegraph operator for the B. & O., but has been working in Arkansas for the Missouri Pacific for the last seven months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Arthurs returned home Monday night from a visit with relatives at Pittsburg Pennsylvania. Mr. Arthurs has been there about ten days and his wife and mother went there about five weeks ago. The latter will remain there for some time yet before returning home.

THE STATE FAIR

Opens at Indianapolis on Monday Sept. 6.

The Indiana State Fair opens at Indianapolis on Monday, Sept. 6, and will continue through five days and evenings. All the indications point to a great exposition. The demands for exhibition space by both old and new patrons is beyond that of any other year, and in the classes where prizes are to be awarded the entries are very heavy. The Fair is going to be rich in special features for men, women and children. The parade of horses and cattle, highclass vaudeville, the attempts of Lady Maude C. and Hedgehog Boy to beat several world's records for pacers, concerts by the Natiello band of fifty men from Philadelphia, a great show of flowers under the direction of the Indiana Florists' Association, the spectacular parades and exhibitions of horses in the coliseum at night are some of the many attractions which make up the programs.

The Fair has increased its premium awards to \$75,000 and about \$25,000 of it is in prizes for horses and cattle. The trotting and pacing races every afternoon carry purses to the amount of \$37,600, about double the amount of other years. The first day of the fair is on Labor Day when a special admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. Tuesday will be free day for children and veterans of the wars. Programs and premium lists may be obtained free of the secretary, Charles Downing, State House, Indianapolis.

Lafayette Heiman, who has been employed as clerk for the Union Hardware Company for several years, has resigned his position to accept a position with the Thomas Clothing Company. He and his family went to Surprise to attend the funeral of Roy White at Acme Sunday morning, and will visit his relatives about White's Chapel and Acme and will visit his parents at Ratcliff Grove and attend the reunion and homecoming at Brownstown up till next Saturday and return home in time to take up his new position next Monday. Mr. Heiman is an industrious young man and a valuable clerk. He is sure to make a success in his new location as he has done heretofore.

Paul Van Riper and mother, of Hayden, and Miss McConnel, of Pittsburgh, Kans., went to Brownstown to visit friends and relatives till Thursday. Mr. Van Riper has been re-elected to succeed himself as principal of the Franklin high school. He is a graduate of Franklin College and is one of Indiana's successful school teachers.

Mrs. Leoti T. Trook, district superintendent of the Indiana Children's Home Society, is here to remain until Saturday. She is working in behalf of orphan and dependent children and if any one knows where a good home could be had for such a child or know of any orphan or dependent children that should be under the care of the Children's Home Society and desire to talk to Mrs. Trook she can be found at Mrs. Galbraith's.

Have You a Baby?

Every woman knows how imperatively necessary it is that baby's things should be absolutely and perfectly clean. She knows the trouble she has with common yellow soaps that leave the dirt in and often make the little garments harsh and irritating to baby's skin. Easy Task soap—you can get it from your grocer—is the quickest and safest cleanser made; it is antiseptic—and it reduces the work of washing by half.

Fine Fishing.

At Staple Ford Wednesday Messrs. Titus, Harrel, Felter, Jones, Clayton, Downs, Henry Robins and C. W. Blaney, who were in camp for a few days, entertained their families and friends with an excellent dinner. They caught one fifty pound fish while they were camping.

Sunday School Picnic.

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH & Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY

SEYMORE. - - - INDIANA

WHAT LABOR IS DOING.

Laundry workers at Ogden, Utah, have formed a union.

Newspaper solicitors in Idaho and Montana are about to organize.

The union egg inspectors at Chicago made a half holiday on Saturday.

The Women's Trade Union league will hold its national convention in Chicago in September.

The Manitoba government will appoint a committee to investigate the compensation of workmen.

In Maine the working hours of women and children employed in manufacturing industries have been reduced by legislative acts from sixty to fifty-eight hours a week.

The Kansas City (Mo.) hodcarriers' strike is over. It was called about three weeks ago to support a demand for an increase of wages from 35 to 40 cents an hour. At the suggestion of the state bureau of arbitration a compromise of 37½ cents was offered and accepted.

The cotton mill at Huntsville, Ala., suspended operations on July 5, for a period of eight weeks to enable the operatives subject to the compulsory education clause of the child labor law to attend school in compliance with the law.

The Frog Industry of France.
It is in France that the frog was first generally used for food and it is in that country that the industry of frog farming has been most largely developed. The green frog exists abundantly throughout France wherever there are marshes, ponds, or sedgy margins of rivers or bays that contain fresh or slightly brackish waters. Discussing the subject, Popular Mechanics says:

"The best outfit for frog raising, is one or more shallow ponds or reservoirs, filled with grasses and other water plants. It should be so situated that the water can be partially drawn off, so as to facilitate the labor of catching. If, as is often the case, the pond already abounds in frogs, they are simply protected and left for a year or two to propagate. If food does not prove abundant the owner throws in live earth worms, as the frog is a carnivorous animal and prefers the food, whether worms, larvae or insects, fresh and in normal living condition. If no frogs exist in the water they are planted either living, or in the form of eggs, which hatch when the water becomes warm in April."

A New Game in Paris.
A new game of the diabolo type is springing into favor in Paris, and as the English patents have been taken out "La Funda" will no doubt be seen before long in London. La Funda is a new form of sling, as its name shows. A little bag on a wooden framework is fixed on a swivel into a sort of tennis racket, without strings or top. The bottom of the bag is open, and two strong India rubber bands prevent the ball—tennis ball—from falling through. The game is to sling the ball from one player to another or up into the air, to be caught by the same player at will. It needs a certain amount of skill, and is certainly less dangerous and just as healthful as diabolo. The inventor is a young German named Seeger, who, in a demonstration which he gave, threw a tennis ball higher than the chimneys of a seven storied house and caught it again without apparent effort.—Paris Cor. London Express.

Two Blackbirds Fight a Cat.
A correspondent gives an entertaining account of the vain efforts of a cat to get a young fledgling blackbird. The cat had observed the young flier and immediately gave chase, rushing up the trunk of the nest tree. Meanwhile the parent bird had come upon the scene, and seeing the situation of their nestling attacked the cat with the utmost bravery, chattering as blackbirds can when occasion demands, and for two hours the birds kept up the attack without ceasing, forcing the enemy to keep on the defensive only. At last the birds were completely exhausted and sat "all of a heap," looking as if they had lost their feathers, like the jackdaw of Rheims after the curse.

A friendly hand at last dislodged the cat. In the afternoon the happy pair seemed quite to have recovered themselves and were singing a song of victory.—Country Life.

Oddities in Signs.

The attempt of the foreigners in the different colonies throughout the city to adopt American methods, especially as to the display signs which they place in front of their places, has resulted in many weird catch phrases. For several days a shoe dealer in "Little Italy" who was conducting a sale displayed signs which read, "Shoes all less, \$1.50 ones reduced to \$1.75." The sign was allowed to remain in front of the place until a friend of the merchant advised him of the mistake. An energetic Italian druggist who wished to attract the American trade in his district displayed the following sign in English: "Best poison on earth, warranted to kill; you can recommend it to your friends." A sign in front of a restaurant on South Eighth street read, "Eat here and you will never eat any place again."—Philadelphia Record.

A Pious Young King.

The young King of Portugal took command of a regiment of dragoons lately, when it marched to the parade ground at Lisbon to receive a new stand of colors, and was a conspicuous figure among the kneeling officers during the ceremony which was performed by the priests. Describing the picturesque scene, a writer in a Paris paper says: "The boy King, Manuel, is unusually pious and never misses an opportunity to show this side of his character to his people. Since he has come to the throne the church has received unusual attention and the people have become accustomed to the prominence of church dignitaries at all functions, and they know that it is Manuel's desire that on all occasions where the people assemble the representatives of the church should be conspicuous."

No Memoirs from Eugenie.

The announcement by the ex-Empress Eugenie, conveyed emphatically through her secretary, Franceschin Pietri, in a formal note to the press, that she has written no memoirs, and has authorized none, and that her published memoirs purported to be hers are forged, was made to forestall a publication by catch-penny publishers. Pietri did not stop with assurance that the ex-Empress has not written memoirs or authorized others to write them, she went on to say that she never wrote her memoirs.

Eugenie's announcement was given to

the world while she was paying her annual visit to Paris, where she occupied rooms in a hotel overlooking the Gardens of the Tuilleries. Here were the scenes of her former triumphs—here were reminders of her blighted hopes. Looking upon the Gardens of the Tuilleries, the mother's eyes no doubt conjured up the picture of her little son, the Prince Imperial, who romped there when he was a boy—who then seemed destined to occupy a great throne and wield a mighty power; but who died in South Africa, in an encounter with black throwers of the poisoned assegai, after having lived to witness the overthrow of his dynasty, and the death of his father, and to leave his mother an exile in widow's weeds, while he went to risk his life in a petty war with savages on behalf of a country which till his family needed its help, had been his country's hereditary foe.

Tremendous are the surprises of fate and the incidents relating to people and events closely connected with the destinies of nations which must surge through the mind of the ex-Empress as she looks from the window of her hotel. Romantic as any pages ever penned would be her memoirs, if she should change her mind and put her recollections in possession of the public.

RUBBER TANNED LEATHER.

New Product for Which a Great Future Is Claimed.

A British publication states that a new syndicate has established a factory in London and is placing upon the market a new form of leather for which it is claimed there is big future, and which it thus describes:

The leather is submitted to a tanning process of the chrome variety, which preserves it; rubber solution is then worked into the interstices, rendering the hide thoroughly waterproof.

The elasticity of the rubber permits of perfect flexibility and extraordinary toughness of some of the skins, especially of rabbit, goat and sheep skin. It is impossible to forecast the many uses for which this process may be available. Tests have been made for motor tires, soles for boots and shoes, pump washers, machine belting, miners boots, etc., and it is probable that the multitude of articles that can be made of rubberized leather will in time create a further demand for rubber. This new material, it is thought, may also prove useful for motor and cycle tires, as it is almost impossible to puncture it, while it is said to be much more resilient and water-proof than ordinary leather.

Sprinkled Her Costly Hat.

Miss Victoria Harrelle, one of the most prominent society girls in this city and who is well known in musical circles in this city, Little Rock and Memphis, recently sustained the loss of a \$60 basket hat because the piece of headgear so much resembled a pot of flowers. Miss Harrelle sang at a fashionable wedding in this city several nights ago and hurriedly returned home to enjoy an auto ride with friends. When she reached her residence on West Sixth avenue the party was in waiting and Miss Harrelle placed her hat over a jardiniere in which were some small ferns and which was hidden from view in a corner of the front porch. After Miss Harrelle rode away with her friends her mother, Mrs. C. F. Coe, came out of the house and proceeded to sprinkle the flowers. Of course the covered jardiniere came in for a share of the "sweetness" and when Miss Harrelle returned she found the hat and its costly trimmings wilted and ruined.—Pine Bluff Cor. Arkansas Gazette.

Measuring Oil by Machinery.

An oil measuring and filling machine which has a compensating arrangement for varying the capacity of the measures to meet the increase and decrease in bulk due to rise and fall of temperature, or for dealing with oils of different specific gravities, so that the same weight can be placed in each can, although the gravity may vary considerably throughout the day, is described in Popular Mechanics. The degree of accuracy attained is claimed to be very high. In a machine of ten 4-gallon measures, the variation in any one measure is not more than .076 per cent, and in the range of ten measures, only .005 per cent. This accuracy is obtained by the use of closed measures, filled under pressure, the air being driven off through air valves fixed at the highest point of each measure. Then a voice said: "I have come to pay for the vegetables."

"Oh!" The usual readiness of speech had forsaken the clergyman. "Oh, I beg your pardon."

"No, you needn't beg it," the voice said again. "I picked some lettuce and things last night, and here is the money. It wasn't a very conventional way to go to market, but we wanted a salad, and—"

The rector, peering over the sill, caught the sparkle in her eyes as she made her half apology.

"You needed your salad late," he said, dryly.

"Ah," her little laugh rippled out. "Think of my predicament. Some people came on the last train—hungry, and there was nothing in the house but eggs. You see, I am such a new housekeeper—I came only yesterday—and Susanne, my maid, forgets to tell me when things are done, and the shops are so far away—so, while she made an omelette, I flew into your garden—and—and flew back, and no one was the wiser."

"I saw you," the rector informed her, "and I thought you were a thief."

"Oh!" There was a little gasp. "It did look like it, didn't it? But you see I have brought the money," and the girl fluttered on the sill as she spread it out before him.

"No," the rector protested, "you are perfectly welcome to anything you care to take."

"Oh, but you must—" there was a note of alarm in her voice, "because I should feel as if I had stolen if I am not allowed to pay."

He was smiling down at her. "You can pay me by giving me a rose from your garden," he said.

"Why don't you have roses of your own?" she demanded.

He sighed. "I hardly dare allow myself the luxury. It is cheaper to raise one's vegetables than to buy them."

"I suppose," doubtfully said, "that your living is not a very good one?"

"No, but there are donations," his eyes twinkled.

"Such as roses?" she was laughing up at him. The moonlight touched her hair with gold. Gerald Alton's pulses began to beat.

"May I come over some time and walk with you in your rose garden?" he asked.

"Come now," was the quick response. He went; and it was the beginning of friendship.

"He is lovely," Constance confided to her aunt, who had come up to her niece's country house for the purpose of chaperonage. "And he's in this village because he feels that he is needed here."

"Constance," the aunt warned, "don't get romantic over a country parson."

"He has the dearest little cottage," Constance mused, "with a vegetable garden. He sends over tomatoes and parsley, and I put roses in his buttonhole. It's very interesting," she sighed.

"It may be tragic for him."

"If you made him love you—what then?"

"Well?" Constance's tone was defiant.

"You can't marry anyone but Herbert Wilcox."

Constance's eyes flashed, "I can!" If I don't marry Herbert, I merely lose my inheritance. I don't deny that I love this old house, Aunt Anne. But did it ever occur to you that I might prefer a man to a fortune?"

"You would miss the fortune," was the quiet answer. "You were not made for love in a cottage, Constance."

But Constance had gone down the path.

She bent over a pink rose bush and picked a bud as Gerald Alton came in.

"Roses red and violets blue," she quoted, "Can you tell me the rest of it?"

"If you love me as I love you," he hesitated. "You mustn't make me say such things."

"Why not?"

"Because, I have nothing to offer you but a cottage and a vegetable garden," he was looking down at her with somber eyes.

"And if I don't marry one Herbert Wilcox," he informed her. "I lose my fortune. And I won't marry him, so I am really homeless—and—please, I'd like to come and live in your cottage."

Constance's chagrin over the engagement found an outlet in a letter to Herbert Wilcox. "Come up and rescue Constance from her country parson," was the theme.

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Constance's chagrin over the engagement found an outlet in a letter to Herbert Wilcox. "Come up and rescue Constance from her country parson," was the theme.

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SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

"I certainly did have an awful stomach ache, but I just had to eat that cake, and I'd stand for another stomach ache any time if I had the chance to get outside of that much cake," said 13-year-old Harry White of Fall street in Trenton, N. J., when Dr. Freeman had pulled him through an attack of acute indigestion. Harry, like most boys of his age, has a fondness for cake, and he doesn't often get as much as he wants. Being free from school duties, he attached himself to a grocery as a delivery boy and earned some money. This he invested in what he considered sufficient quantity of cake of different kinds to satisfy his long standing craving. With his consignment of cake Harry hied himself to a place of seclusion and proceeded to fill up. Doughnuts, crullers, sponge cake, nameless cake and indescribable cake were consumed by Harry in his desire for once in his life to eat enough. When Harry emerged from his place of seclusion he was seen to walk with somewhat of an effort down South Warren street toward his home. He leaned forward as though something amiss was amiss. Near the corner of Market street he was seen to fall. Pedestrians ran to his assistance and found him unconscious. He was recognized and taken home, and Dr. Freeman was summoned. The physician applied remedies which brought about desired results. Harry's first words after regaining consciousness were: "Awful lot of cake." "Well, rather," said Dr. Free-

Justice of the Peace Cooney Fritz of Franklin township, O., was paid \$50 for performing the marriage service for a couple whom he did not know, but did not discover it till months after the wedding. At the close of the ceremony Attorney Wise, who prosecuted the sugar cases, Mr. Wise told the other day of one of his early cases, when the paint on his shingle was hardly dry. He was prosecuting a man for aggravated assault. One of his witnesses had told a hair raising yarn of his experience with the criminal at the bar.

"You know," said the witness, "Jake's mighty hot tempered. First thing he does when he gets mad, is to yank out a knife and try to cut your heart out."

Well, he comes at me with a big pig-sticker one day, and I was sure scared.

Looked like he had me, for I was cornered. Couldn't get away noways. But I was foxy, see?" As Jake ran toward me, I run toward him. And just as he got close to me, I juked down, and he fell over my back. Then, before he could get up, I had kicked him a belt in the jaw, and taken his knife away from him. Jake and me's been good friends ever since."

That tale looked good to Wise, as showing the savage and barbarous tendencies the man on trial exhibited. So he called the teller. On the stand the man flatly denied that he had ever exchanged a cross word with Jake. "Never heard nothin' about his having a bad temper," said the witness. "He's always been peaceable, so far as I know."

Wise was thunderstruck. "But didn't you tell so-and-so," said he, "that Jake once rashed at you with a knife?"

"Sure I did, Mr. Wise," said the witness calmly. "But lemme tell you. When I get to talkin', I'm just naturally one of the deranged bards you ever hopped a ear. But I'm under oath now."

Mr. Wise backed out of that case the best way he could.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

MACHINE PLUCKS POULTRY.

East Orange Inventor Has One That Makes the Feathers Fly.

Theodore G. Griggs of 101 North Fifteenth street, East Orange, is the inventor of a fowl-plucking device, which poultry raisers who have inspected it believe will fill a want in the industry. Other machines have been invented to do the work which Griggs provides for his machine, but none has heretofore been anything more than an interesting piece of machinery, with little practical worth.

Griggs departs from the lines followed in other machines and introduces an entirely new method. The fowl to be plucked is placed on an endless traveling belt and carried through a series of fingers, which are so arranged that they go over the entire bird, plucking it clean of feathers. The danger of tearing the skin is avoided by the simple expedient of having the fingers clutch only a few feathers at a time. The size of the bird is no factor whatever. It will stay in the machine until plucked, whether large or small. A pneumatic tube carries away the feathers as fast as they are removed.

Griggs is a civil engineer, and never raised a chicken in his life, but he noticed a few years ago, while visiting a friend who runs a poultry farm, that the labor of removing feathers from the birds was one of the chief items of cost in preparing the product for market. It is said that the owner of one of his machines will be able to reduce his expenses by 20 per cent.—New York Sun.

Some Orchid Values.

If you had quite an ordinary orchid collection you could take up one of the better bulbs that had flowered prettily and go out and buy with the proceeds of its sale a peachbowl vase, a high-powered touring car or a reasonably safe and sane balloon.

London auction knockdowns recently ran from 60 guineas to 290 and 340 guineas, and so on, and the highest price, 875 guineas (\$4500), was not for a wild but for a garden hybrid, an Odontoglossum Crispum "Rogers Sander" W. Thompson of Walton Grange, Staffordshire, realized from 60 to 360 guineas (or from about \$314 to \$1880 each) for bulbs of "duplicates" in his collection. Last year a garden hybrid Cypridium went for the equivalent of \$1500, and a Brussels buyer paid \$4360 for a wild Cooksoniae Crispum. Count Apponyi of Budapest paid \$5000 to a Venezuelan for one of a species so gigantic that oxen were required to convey it and the section of tree to which it was attached. Because a Cattleya had a violet blue corolla instead of the violet rose corolla of its species its price leaped \$250. For the Pittianum of the H. T. Pitt collection, a small plant, the high bid was \$8000. Mr. Pitt himself paid \$6500 for the celebrated imported Persimmon Crispum. This had been bought in open market, before flowering, for 86 cents. It is the plant that has demonstrated how it can bloom that costs dear. For the spotted Crispum "Frederick Sander" Mr. Pitt, after seeing the bloom, paid 2000 guineas—nearly \$10,500.—Franklin Clarkin, in Every-day's.

First Concrete Pier on Pacific Coast.

The new concrete pier is now nearly completed at the foot of Colorado avenue. While concrete has been used before in pier building this is the first time that a re-enforced concrete wharf has been built into the Pacific ocean. The greatest confidence is expressed in its ability to stand the worst storms of the bay. Thus far it has made good all promises. About seventy-five more piles, weighing ten tons each, must be driven to carry the pier out to its contract length of 1600 feet. This will occupy about two months more when a celebration will be planned to give the public an opportunity to inspect the first pier of its kind in the world.—Santa Monica Cor. Los Angeles Express.

The Easiest Way.

Not long ago a young woman down in these parts was walking along the street arrayed in a faultless spring suit that fitted like a glove over one of the new hipless corsets, when she dropped her pocketbook. She stood gazing mournfully at it, wondering how on earth she'd ever pick it up, when down the street came a bright young man. "Get down on your hands and knees and you can pick it up, Gwendolyn," he said, as he passed on.—Lamar (Mo.) Democrat

surf, where he had spent many pleasant hours as a bather in former summers.

A loggerhead turtle weighing about 150 pounds, the first of the species to be caught in Gravesend bay, New York, in twenty-five years, was taken in a net by Louis Morris, a fisherman, and Cornelius J. Hogan, a hotel keeper. Morris and Hogan were raising the net when suddenly it refused to reel. The harder they pulled the greater became the opposition. Finally the turtle yanked the two men into the water, and they would have lost it had not Charles Morris, who was fishing near by, rowed to them and helped them get the turtle into the boat.

John Farver, of Bloomsburg, who was compelled to go to Scranton and pay a fine of \$10 for failing to have a 50-cent revenue stamp on a deed for a cemetery lot, which was executed thirty-seven years ago, after writing the treasury department at Washington as to whether such a stamp was necessary, has had the fine returned to him. Judge Archibald, of the United States court, after the facts in the case came to his knowledge, decided that under the circumstances, and the deed being for a lot in a cemetery, Mr. Farver was not liable to the fine, and directed that the money be repaid.

If the farmers who attended the Evans City, Pa., "old home" celebration ever found out who drew the ice-water barrels and put in beer they are keeping the knowledge to themselves. There were about a thousand persons near those barrels testing them every few minutes, and the result was something about which the staid old farmers do not care to talk. Whoever the joker was, he must have enjoyed it, as the barrels were kept filled and the cost must have reached into the hundreds. The wives of visitors and townfolk noticed that their hubbies had a thirst out of all proportion to the heat, and their frequent visits to the "ice water" began to cause comment. Soon the men folk began to enjoy the events with such a whole heart that several were not content with plaudits, but encored with shouts and "war whoops," while 70-year-old gray beards cut capers that astounded their neighbors. Finally sleep overtook the majority and the women drove home.

Missing from his home for forty-five years, George Hecox, of Lee, Mass., made himself known to his wife here, who had in his absence married another man and became a widow. Hecox went out with the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts regiment in the Civil war, was wounded and long in a hospital, and as he never returned home, was believed to have lost his life. Some years after, his wife married Timothy Tucker. Hecox learned of this and decided to remain away, and the fact of his being alive was never disclosed until the death of Tucker paved the way for his return.

MISSING.

George Hecox, Lee, Mass., was last seen in 1850. His wife, Mrs. Timothy Tucker, died in 1900. His son, George Hecox, Jr., died in 1905. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1908. His son, George Hecox, III, died in 1910. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1912. His son, George Hecox, IV, died in 1914. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1916. His son, George Hecox, V, died in 1918. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1920. His son, George Hecox, VI, died in 1922. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1924. His son, George Hecox, VII, died in 1926. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1928. His son, George Hecox, VIII, died in 1930. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1932. His son, George Hecox, IX, died in 1934. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1936. His son, George Hecox, X, died in 1938. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1940. His son, George Hecox, XI, died in 1942. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1944. His son, George Hecox, XII, died in 1946. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1948. His son, George Hecox, XIII, died in 1950. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1952. His son, George Hecox, XIV, died in 1954. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1956. His son, George Hecox, XV, died in 1958. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1960. His son, George Hecox, XVI, died in 1962. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1964. His son, George Hecox, XVII, died in 1966. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1968. His son, George Hecox, XVIII, died in 1970. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1972. His son, George Hecox, XIX, died in 1974. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1976. His son, George Hecox, XX, died in 1978. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1980. His son, George Hecox, XXI, died in 1982. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1984. His son, George Hecox, XXII, died in 1986. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1988. His son, George Hecox, XXIII, died in 1990. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1992. His son, George Hecox, XXIV, died in 1994. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 1996. His son, George Hecox, XXV, died in 1998. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2000. His son, George Hecox, XXVI, died in 2002. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2004. His son, George Hecox, XXVII, died in 2006. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2008. His son, George Hecox, XXVIII, died in 2010. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2012. His son, George Hecox, XXIX, died in 2014. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2016. His son, George Hecox, XXX, died in 2018. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2020. His son, George Hecox, XXXI, died in 2022. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2024. His son, George Hecox, XXXII, died in 2026. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2028. His son, George Hecox, XXXIII, died in 2030. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2032. His son, George Hecox, XXXIV, died in 2034. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2036. His son, George Hecox, XXXV, died in 2038. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2040. His son, George Hecox, XXXVI, died in 2042. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2044. His son, George Hecox, XXXVII, died in 2046. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2048. His son, George Hecox, XXXVIII, died in 2050. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2052. His son, George Hecox, XXXIX, died in 2054. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2056. His son, George Hecox, XL, died in 2058. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2060. His son, George Hecox, XLI, died in 2062. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2064. His son, George Hecox, XLII, died in 2066. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2068. His son, George Hecox, XLIII, died in 2070. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2072. His son, George Hecox, XLIV, died in 2074. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2076. His son, George Hecox, XLV, died in 2078. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2080. His son, George Hecox, XLVI, died in 2082. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2084. His son, George Hecox, XLVII, died in 2086. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2088. His son, George Hecox, XLVIII, died in 2090. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2092. His son, George Hecox, XLIX, died in 2094. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2096. His son, George Hecox, L, died in 2098. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2100. His son, George Hecox, LI, died in 2102. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2104. His son, George Hecox, LII, died in 2106. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2108. His son, George Hecox, LIII, died in 2110. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2112. His son, George Hecox, LIV, died in 2114. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2116. His son, George Hecox, LV, died in 2118. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2120. His son, George Hecox, LX, died in 2122. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2124. His son, George Hecox, LXI, died in 2126. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2128. His son, George Hecox, LXII, died in 2130. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2132. His son, George Hecox, LXIII, died in 2134. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2136. His son, George Hecox, LXIV, died in 2138. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2140. His son, George Hecox, LXV, died in 2142. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2144. His son, George Hecox, LXVI, died in 2146. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2148. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2150. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2152. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2154. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2156. His son, George Hecox, LXIX, died in 2158. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2160. His son, George Hecox, LXX, died in 2162. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2164. His son, George Hecox, LXI, died in 2166. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2168. His son, George Hecox, LXII, died in 2170. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2172. His son, George Hecox, LXIII, died in 2174. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2176. His son, George Hecox, LXIV, died in 2178. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2180. His son, George Hecox, LXV, died in 2182. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2184. His son, George Hecox, LXVI, died in 2186. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2188. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2190. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2192. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2194. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2196. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2198. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2200. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2202. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2204. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2206. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2208. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2210. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2212. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2214. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2216. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2218. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2220. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2222. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2224. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2226. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2228. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2230. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2232. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2234. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2236. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2238. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2240. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2242. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2244. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2246. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2248. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2250. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2252. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2254. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2256. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2258. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2260. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2262. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2264. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2266. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2268. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2270. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2272. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2274. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2276. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2278. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2280. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2282. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2284. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2286. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2288. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2290. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2292. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2294. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2296. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2298. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2300. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2302. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2304. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2306. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2308. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2310. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2312. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2314. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2316. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2318. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2320. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2322. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2324. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2326. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2328. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2330. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2332. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2334. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2336. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2338. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2340. His son, George Hecox, LXVIX, died in 2342. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2344. His son, George Hecox, LXVII, died in 2346. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 2348. His son, George Hecox, LXVIII, died in 2350. His daughter, Mrs. John F. Hecox, died in 235

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH & Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY & Co.

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Six Months.....	2.50
Three Months.....	1.25
One Month.....	.40
One Week.....	.10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1908

SEE our store news columns and you will find a lot of interesting and helpful information. The merchant who keeps the people posted about his goods does them a favor they appreciate.

UNION county voted dry Tuesday by a majority of over 400. Liberty is the county seat. This is the only county that has recently held a local option election and the result was as expected but with a larger majority.

WHILE boosters from other cities come to Seymour they can not take retail trade from Seymour. The spirit of home pride and home loyalty pervade the residents of this city. They have long since learned that Seymour is the proper place and the best place for Seymour people to buy goods.

The early southbound passenger train on the Pennsylvania was more than 3 hours late this morning on account of waiting for connection, at Indianapolis. The train was a long one and carried a number of the members of the advertising club of Grand Rapids, Mich., to Louisville to attend the meeting of the National Association of advertising men. Other similar organizations from other cities were probably represented on the same train.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Miss Odias Bowman.
Mrs. Robbert Murry.
Mrs. Lydia Overmyer.

GENTS.

Mr. A. Falke.
Mel. Sage.
Mr. San. Trowbridge.
Will J. Vance.

W.M. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Aug. 23, 1908.

Exposure to Wet,

dampness and cold, results in a sudden chill. Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-killer, in half a glass of warm water or milk. The whole system will be heated and the danger of cold avoided. Two million bottles are sold every year and this after seventy years in use. There is the new and economical 35 cent size and also the 50 cent size.

INDIAN SPRINGS

Southern Indiana Will Run Another Excursion Aug. 28 and 29.

Owing to the increasing popularity of these week end excursions and according to the popular demand, we will again place on sale excursion tickets to Indian Springs on above dates at a rate of \$1.10 for the round trip. *Good going on any regular train up to and including Monday Aug. 30th, 1909.

Remember the date, this trip will do you good.

For further information call on or address any of the undersigned.

H. P. RADLEY, G. Pa.
Terre Haute, Ind.
C. V. LINK, T. Pa.
Bedford, Ind.
S. L. CHERRY, Agt.
Seymour, Ind.

\$1.

Louisville
Excursion

Over Pennsylvania Line
Next Sunday

Train leaves Seymour at 9:25 a.m.

NORTH

Michigan

EXCURSION

SEPT. 1, 1909

Pennsylvania-G.R.&I.

ROUTE

INQUIRE ABOUT IT

at Pennsylvania Lines Office,
or address T. J. Jones, Agt., Seymour

PORT DISASTER
AT MONTEVIDEO

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED AT
HARBOR ENTRANCE.

EXCURSION STEAMER WRECKED

While Entering Harbor in a Driving Rain, Argentine Excursion Steamer Colombia Was Rammed by a North German Lloyd Steamer, Outbound, and Sent to the Bottom—Nearly Two Hundred Persons Were Drowned, the Majority of Whom Were Women and Children—Members of Crew Save Themselves.

Montevideo, Aug. 25.—The Argentine excursion steamer Colombia and the North German Lloyd steamer Schlesien collided in a rainstorm at the entrance of Montevideo harbor. The Colombia was entering port and the Schlesien was outward bound for Bremen. The Colombia's bow was crushed in and she sank almost immediately. Between 150 and 200 persons were killed or drowned.

The Colombia carried about 200 passengers and a crew of forty-eight men. Most of the passengers were asleep and panic followed the crash. Almost immediately small boats put out to the sinking steamer, but the work of rescue was rendered very difficult by the high sea. About seventy persons were brought ashore. Most of the dead are women and children. A majority of the survivors are men. The Colombia was carrying excursionists from Buenos Ayres to a festival at Montevideo, and the disaster has caused the keenest emotion. The Uruguayan government in consequence has postponed the fêtes arranged for the celebration of the inauguration of the port.

The Schlesien was only slightly damaged and has been detained here by the port authorities. Her commander attributes the collision to the wind and the high seas, which made both steamers almost unmanageable. The channel is now partially obstructed by the wreck of the Colombia. Most of the survivors of that vessel were taken from the masts and many of them were injured. While great numbers of women and children were drowned, almost every one of the ship's complement was saved. Scores of bodies have been recovered and are now lying at the custom house, but many of them have not been identified.

NEGRO RAN AMUCK

Before He Was Checked He Had Shot Twenty-Nine Persons.

Monroe, La., Aug. 25.—Because two of his friends had recently been shot by police officers in this city, and aroused to a frenzy, William S. Wade, a negro, ran amuck on the principal business street of Monroe with a double-barrelled shotgun, shooting first at every white man he saw and then firing indiscriminately at every object before him. The fire was returned and the negro finally fell dead with a bullet through his heart, but not before twenty-nine men, three of them members of his own race, had been more or less seriously wounded.

Seriously wounded: Hugh Bigger, police officer, shot in abdomen and thigh, may die; T. H. Grant, deputy sheriff, shot in neck and breast, may die; Simon Marks, merchant, Tuskegee, Ala., shot in breast and face, may die; George McCormack, manager Ouachita Lumber company, West Monroe, arm shattered.

Among the slightly wounded are Dr. A. A. Forsythe, mayor of Monroe; D. A. Beard, banker and president of North Louisiana Shingle company; Ed Strong, cashier Southern Express company, Joe Thompson, chief dispatcher on Iron Mountain railroad; Albert Marx, vice president Southern Hardware company; J. L. Kendall, trainmaster Iron Mountain railroad; D. G. Trousdale, secretary and treasurer Southern Grocery company; J. W. Marryman, agent Wells-Fargo Express company.

Wade's body was publicly burned after it had been cut down from a pole on which it had been hung for half an hour or more after he was killed. Wade came to Monroe recently from Pine Bluff, Ark. He was accompanied by several other negroes, and they commenced to make trouble for the local police soon after they arrived. It was alleged that they were members of a society in Arkansas which had as its object revenge for all injuries done the black race.

WAR CLOUD PASSES

Greece and Turkey Patch Up Their Differences.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—The foreign office is advised from Constantinople that the dangerous period in the recent difficulty between Greece and Turkey over Crete is at an end. The Turkish minister at Athens will not be recalled. The next steps depend upon proposals which the porte is formulating for presentation to the powers and which concern changes in the administrative machinery of Crete.

WESTERN ROADS
WIN RATE CASE

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION GETS SETBACK.

JOBMING CENTERS AFFECTED

United States Court at Chicago permanently enjoins the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its Seaboard-Missouri River Through Rate—Manufacturers and Producers regarded as the Greatest Beneficiaries of This Decision—Railroads Retain Rate-Making Power.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Producers and manufacturers generally of the territory lying between Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Parkersburg on the east and the Mississippi river on the west, are regarded as the greatest beneficiaries by the majority decision of the United States circuit court here, permanently enjoining the interstate commerce commission from enforcing its seaboard-Missouri river through rate in the famous Missouri river case.

The opinion of Judges Grosscup and Kohlsaat (Judge Baker dissenting), if sustained by the supreme court of the United States, will greatly curtail the power of the commission over transportation rates restricting it to a sort of police court adjudication of specific cases of alleged discrimination. The rate-making power remains in the hands of the railroads.

The Missouri river cities which would have profited had the commission's order been allowed to go into effect, benefit by the court's ruling in the Denver rate case. In the latter a temporary restraining order was issued.

This case and the Missouri river case are similar in principle, the former concerning the commission's order of a new and reduced through rate between Chicago and St. Louis to Denver. The commission's order of June 24, 1908 reduced the rate on first class freight from the seaboard (east of Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg) to Missouri river points from \$1.48 to \$1.39. This order was issued upon representation of the Missouri river interests, manufacturers and jobbers chiefly, that the seaboard rate of \$1.15 to Minneapolis and St. Paul was a discrimination against them, inasmuch as the twin cities, using the cheaper water rate of the Mississippi boats, were able to undersell them in their own territory on articles coming originally from the seaboard. The seaboard shipper shared in the profit seen in the commission's order over his competitors in central traffic territory who would not share in the reduced rate.

According to aroused sentiment in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis and other central traffic cities, the order was a rank discrimination calculated to ruin their industries. They were not aroused, however, by the Denver case. This case was the Missouri river case over again, save that the Missouri river points and Denver would reap the benefit of a 23-cent reduction in the through rate which the Missouri river points would not enjoy. Missouri river interests were to be protected against the middle west, and Denver against the Missouri river. The seaboard had an advantage in both rates.

In their opinion, Judges Grosscup and Kohlsaat held that congress in creating the Interstate commerce act had not intended to place a power in the hands of a few men to build up one community, or ruin another. They held that in ordering the through rates at issue the commission had greatly exceeded its powers.

HARRIMAN'S HEALTH

No Apparent Improvement Found at Foreign "Cure."

New York, Aug. 25.—That genius of finance, leader of men and master builder of railroads, E. H. Harriman, came back to the United States while the financial world stood on its tiptoes in anxiety and expectancy. He came back as he left on June 1 last—a sick, tired man, seeking health. Today, surrounded by his family and physicians at his magnificent—though uncompleted—summer home at Arden on the Hudson, he has begun the "after cure" which he needs after the enervating baths and dietetic treatment he underwent at the Austrian resort, Bad Gastein. How long it will be before he resumes the active direction of his vast railroad interests depends solely upon his health. He arrived feeble, face gaunt and voice weak. "And I have come home," he said, "for a cure and not for work."

Many great Americans have returned to their country's shores under extraordinary circumstances, but never has there been a more remarkable homecoming of a private citizen than E. H. Harriman's. Great stock market operators paused as the ship drew near, the stock market itself marked time, and the industrial world turned its eyes seaward, as it were, eager for a glimpse of the face of the man whose illness abroad has furnished much material for stock market rumors.

RESTS WITH THE
SUPREME COURT

CONSUMERS' RIGHT TO BUY FROM BREWERS RESISTED.

TEST TO BE MADE IN INDIANA

Attorney General Has Prepared a Brief in anAppealed Case of Importance to Every "Dry" County in the State—Practice of Brewers and Wholesalers Selling Directly to Consumers Is Brought Into Question—May Put an End to Social Clubs in "Dry" Counties.

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.—If the attorney general's contentions as set forth in a brief to be filed in the appealed case of the state against John Skelton of Greencastle are upheld by the supreme court, it will put a stop to the practice of the brewing companies and wholesale liquor dealers selling direct to consumers, and will seriously interfere with the continuance of the numerous social clubs which are being formed in "dry" counties to enable the members to have liquor at a common drinking place. The case was appealed by Skelton from the Putnam circuit court when that court held that an agency license issued to the Terre Haute Brewing company by the town board of Greencastle was not sufficient to enable Skelton, its local agent, to sell beer to consumers after the county had voted "dry."

The attorney general will make his fight under the Beardsley act of 1907 (the so-called "druggists' act") which provides conditions under which pharmacists may sell intoxicants.

According to the contention of the attorney general, the original act of 1875 made no provision for licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities of more than five gallons at a time, and when the amending act of 1895 made mention of such licensing its provision on this point was null and void. The subsequent Beardsley act, however, remedied this fault, it is declared.

The main question involved, according to the brief of the attorney general, is the failure of the statutes to provide for the sale by wholesalers or manufacturers to the consumer. The statutes require that all sales of liquor, except in the case of the druggists, in less quantities than five gallons at a time, "shall be licensed under the laws of the state." The statutory definition of "wholesaler" as used in the liquor trade is "a person, firm or corporation whose sole business in connection with the liquor traffic is to sell at wholesale to retail dealers licensed by the law of the state, or to wholesale liquor dealers, or to druggists or pharmacists who are licensed as such by the state board of pharmacy."

"The intent of the licensing statutes," the brief holds, "is to put the whole business of supplying beer to the consumer in the hands of the saloon man."

The attorney general holds that Skelton neither sold to a licensed retail dealer nor to a licensed druggist or pharmacist and that he therefore violated the law providing for the regulation of wholesale liquor dealers and their agents.

KU KLUX REVIVED

"Tibb Tib" and His Band Visit a Georgia Town.

Dalton, Ga., Aug. 25.—As the result of a mysterious visit paid this town by a band of mounted masked men who style themselves members of the once-famous Ku Klux Klan, there is considerable excitement in Dalton and vicinity.

After paying visits to three prominent citizens of the town, "Tibb Tib, Grand Cyclops," and his band of thirty or more robed and masked riders departed. The names of three negroes as well as several white men are mentioned in the warning as being marked for death unless they forthwith discontinue certain practices charged to them, such as selling blind tiger liquor, loafing, etc. "Blind tigers, gamblers, lewd women, street loafers and vagrants must go," declares the ukase.

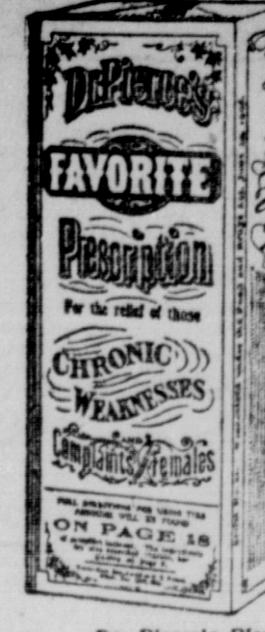
WOMAN FATALLY SHOT

Mob Attacks Home of Superintendent of Carlisle Mine.

Carlisle, Ind., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Gustave Stivenhart, wife of the superintendent of the Carlisle mine, was fatally shot early this morning. Mrs. Stivenhart was at her home when the house was attacked by a crowd of unidentified men. She sustained a dangerous wound in the back.

While it is not known who is guilty of the shooting it is believed to have some bearing on the recent trouble at the mine. There has been feeling between Superintendent Stivenhart and the miners for some time.

By special order of the sultan of Morocco, according to advices from Fez, the prisoners captured at the defeat of El Roghi have been barbarously tortured.



Honored by Women
When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the suffering sex from pain, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and stubborn ills.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.



For the Army of Workers

the bicycle has come to stay, as means of profit as well as pleasure. It saves time and affords most agreeable recreation. For the artisan or mechanician the best wheel is none to good. That is why the level-headed ones ride an AVALON wheel.

W. A. Carter & Son

Building Material

For the Best at
the Lowest Price
Delivered on
Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

WEYLER WILLING TO
TACKLE THE MOORS

Simply Waiting For Country's
Call, He Says.

Oct. 1, and General Weyler will then have something to say on both the Catalonian and Moroccan situations. "A policy of foresight," he declared, "would have avoided the Catalonian trouble."

ACCOMPLISHED PURPOSE

Alabama Legislature Did What It Set
Out to Do.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 25.—The special session of the Alabama legislature which adjourned last night, after twenty-two working days, accomplished the chief purpose for which it was called by passing the most drastic prohibition laws ever enacted by any state and capping the laws by submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicants in Alabama. The election will be held the last week in November.

BARGAINS!

How badly the word "Bargain" is abused by some merchants. There can only be bargains where there is absolute worth. High class reliable goods always command a price equal to their value and don't have to be sacrificed. We have no "dead ones." You get only the BEST when you come to us. PRICES ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

THE HUB

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Look At Your Face!

If it needs NYAL'S Peroxide Cream to remove skin blemishes of any kind, get a box today, and commence its use at once. Unexcelled for all toilet uses. Money cheerfully refunded if it does not fulfill its promises. Ask about it at our store. Price: 25 cents. HOW does Root Beer, with crinkled ice suit you for a hot day drink? 5cts.

COX PHARMACY
Phone 100. Use It.

INSURANCE A COMPLETE LINE

Fire Lightning
Cyclone Hall
Accident Life
Sickness Plate Glass
Liability Steam Boiler
Surety Bonds Burglary
Automobile Live Stock
Reasonable Rates.
Full Information at My Office.

HARRY M. MILLER
AGENT.

H. F. BROWN, M. D. C.
Has opened an office for the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery at the farm of J. B. Love, three miles south of town, on Dudleytown road. Solicite a share of your patronage. Call Old Phone F 3 rings on Dudleytown line. New Phone 226. 126

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMORE, INDIANA

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to
THE SEYMORE TAILORS
And have them put in first
class wearing condition.

NORTH CHESTNUT STREET
Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

A DOLLAR SPENT AT HOME
Is a Dollar That May Come Back
to Your Purse

CALL UP 37

For any work in cleaning, repairing or pressing of ladies' and gents' garments. Will call for and deliver.

SCIARRA BROS.
TAILORS BY TRADE
4 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Indiana

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT
824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIAN-
APOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY
Signature of *Clark B. Davis*

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Bicycle. Inquire 418 South Chestnut. a26d

HOUSE FOR RENT.
J. L. Blair, 301 W. Second street.

PIANO TUNING—Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. EuDaly. j4dtf

LOST—A small cut of chair. Finder return to this office and receive reward. tf

I loan money at lowest rates—no delay.
Seba A. Barnes, Seymour. j20d&wtf

WANTED—To sell or trade a two-seated surrey and double harness for a good gentle horse. Inquire here. a25d&2wkly

BOY WANTED—A good opening for an energetic boy under fourteen. A chance to learn business methods. Short hours and good pay. Need not interfere with other duties. Work in spare moments all summer. a25d F. H. GATES.

PUBLIC SALE—All the furniture, fixtures and household goods in the Lewis House, corner of Third and Chestnut street in Seymour, will be sold at public auction Saturday, Aug. 28, beginning at 1 o'clock. Mrs. J. W. Buchanan, owner, M. A. Surface, auctioneer, B. S. Bailey, clerk. a27d&w

Weather Indications.
Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

MAX	MIN
94	65

August 25, 1909.

"Yaller."

Some soaps are so yellow that no word describes them so well as the homely old expression "yaller". They are made of cheap grease—often rancid—and lots of rosin is put in to give the soap weight. Add to this the strong caustic and you understand why your table linen rots into holes and your white garments come from the laundry with streaks of dirt ironed in them. Use Easy Task soap—the pure, white, guaranteed soap that is an enemy to dirt and a friend to fabrics.

Epworth League Picnic.

The Brownstown and Seymour Epworth Leaguers to the number of about forty picnicked in Dahlberg's grove near Shieldstown Monday. Quite a number of the members of the Epworth League from this city went down on a hay wagon. All had a jolly good time and the sociability between the two societies will likely be productive of much good.

Rev. C. E. Severinghaus, former pastor of the German M. E. church in Seymour, assisted in the annual camp meeting at Lakeside on Lake Erie. He had charge of the music.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Clark B. Davis*

PERSONAL.

Thornton Goss, of Medora, was in Seymour Tuesday.

Mrs. Jessie Goens is improving after a week's illness.

Frank Fleenor, of near Dudleytown, was in the city Tuesday.

Squire William Daily was here from Brownstown Tuesday.

Mrs. David Jenkins was a passenger to Brownstown Monday.

Miss Mary Hamilton was here from Brownstown Tuesday afternoon.

J. A. Cox, of Crothersville, was here on his way to Brownstown today.

Miss Emma Larter who has been sick for about a week is convalescing.

Mrs. Lynn Faulkner has gone to Toledo, Ohio, where she will visit friends.

Miss Fern Ritter has returned from a pleasant visit with relatives at West Baden.

Carl Weddel is at home from Munroe where he has been for several weeks.

Road foreman of engines George Craig, made a business trip to Michigan Tuesday.

Mrs. J. H. Andrews spent yesterday at Aurora with her sister, Mrs. Howard Maltby.

Rev. J. F. Severinghaus conducted quarterly meeting at the White Creek church last Sunday.

Rev. J. M. Harvey, pastor of the church of Nazarene, was a southbound passenger this morning.

Mrs. G. A. Robertson leaves today for the northwest to join her son, Paul Robertson on a claim in Montana.

Prof. T. F. Hinkle, who was here the guest of Prof. A. Wilde, has returned to his home at Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Emma Hood has returned from North Vernon where she has been visiting for the past two or three weeks.

William Hatton, who is employed on the B. & O. S.W. section at Brownstown, was in the city Tuesday.

Rev. Harley Jackson and Rev. W. E. Payne, of Brownstown, attended the Grange picnic at Mineral Springs to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weddle and family, of Elwood, went to Medora Tuesday after a short visit with relatives here.

Mrs. Flora Bergdoll and Mrs. Ida Veasey, of Medora, are in the city purchasing their fall and winter stock of millinery.

Mrs. Fred Stunkle and son went to Vallaonia yesterday and are attending the all day meeting of the Methodist church today.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Humphrey, of Columbus, went to Medora Tuesday to visit friends and relatives at their former home.

Mrs. Alice Taylor, of near Franklin, went to Medora Tuesday after a short visit here with her sister-in-law Mrs. Rosa Weddel.

Mrs. Maurice Burrell has gone to Jeffersonville, New Albany and Louisville to visit before returning to her home at Newcastle, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Everhart, and son and daughter, Willard and Fay, returned home Tuesday from a ten days' visit at St. Joseph, Mo.

Mrs. Eugene Crowe and son, Master Barney, were in this city Tuesday en route to Dudleytown to visit her father, Frank Fleenor and family.

Miss Mayme and Emma McGrath, of Remington, Ohio, who have been visiting the family of P. A. Nichter three weeks, left for their home today.

W. J. Durham has gone to Chesterfield to attend the spiritualist camp meeting. John Congdon and George Frederick returned from there Monday.

Miss Gladys Berkshire, of Springfield, Ill., who has been visiting her grandfather at Elizabethtown, is spending today the guest of Mrs. J. E. Gault.

Rev. Harley Jackson, of this city, will be the principal speaker at the Modern Woodmen picnic and log rolling next Saturday at Cumberland, Indiana.

Charles Holmes made a business trip to Brownstown, Vallaonia, Medora, Sparksburg and Ft. Ritner on business for the Frank Gates fruit stand.

Mrs. Claude Hopkins, Mrs. Charles Peugh and Mrs. Mike Holstein came this far this week with their husbands who left over the Pennsylvania on a trip to North Dakota.

Charles Whipple, of Columbus, was a passenger from here to Wichita, Kan. Tuesday over the B. & O. S.W. He took along a kit of carpenter tools and will remain for some time.

Wm. Sullivan, the B. & O. fireman who was quite seriously injured in an accident a week ago while on duty, went to Medora Tuesday. He has been improving but is still pretty sore.

Dr. M. B. Hyde, of Indianapolis, district superintendent of the Methodist church, went to Brownstown yesterday and was to attend an all day meeting at Vallaonia today. Rev. H. H. Allen went down to attend the meeting at Vallaonia today and preach the sermon at the session this afternoon.

THE NATIONAL GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	80	31	.721
Chicago	75	35	.682
New York	67	41	.621
Cincinnati	54	55	.495
Philadelphia	49	61	.445
St. Louis	45	65	.409
Brooklyn	41	69	.373
Boston	29	83	.259

At Boston— R.H.E.

St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 8 1

Boston.... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—3 7 0

Batteries—Lush, Bresnahan; Brown, Mattern, Graham.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.

Chicago.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—0 1 5 2

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 0

Batteries—Overall, Archer; McQuillan, Corridon, Dooch.

At Brooklyn— R.H.E.

Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 2

Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 *—2 6 0

Batteries—Ewing, Roth; Rucker, Bergen.

At New York— R.H.E.

Pittsburg... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3 10 1

New York... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—4 5 0

Batteries—Willis, Adams, Leevers, Gibson; Wiltse, Schleif.

Second Game— R.H.E.

Pittsburg... 2 1 0 1 5 0 2 0 0—11 11 0

New York, 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 9 4

Batteries—Cannitz, Gibson; Raymond, Schiebel.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Won. Lost. Pct.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	71	43	.623
Detroit	71	43	.623
Boston	71	46	.607
Cleveland	58	58	.500
Chicago	55	53	.487
New York	52	61	.460
St. Louis	46	65	.415
Washington	32	82	.281

At St. Louis— R.H.E.

St. Louis... 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3 7 1

New York... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 3

Batteries—Peltz and Criger; Lake and Sweene.

At Cleveland— R.H.E.

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0

Cleveland... 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 3 *—7 11 0

Batteries—Witherup, Street; Falkenberg, Easterly.

At Chicago— R.H.E.

Chicago.... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—0 2 5 1

Boston.... 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0—5 8 4

Batteries—Burns, Sutor, Sullivan; Hall, Arrellanes, Carrigan.

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY

SEYMORE - - - INDIANA

PARAGRAPHS.

The pedigree of some Arab horses may be traced back for 2000 years.

The actual valuation of all tobacco produced and manufactured in Cuba last year was at least \$45,000,000.

A number of Chinese students of mining have been recently graduated at American and Belgian schools.

Wireless telephony installed on batteaus works successfully in some cases, but is unsatisfactory in others.

The official figures relative to penitentiary conditions in Chile show a great decrease in the number of crimes.

New Zealand's population December 31, 1908, was 1,012,000, consisting of 960,000 Europeans, 40,000 Maoris and 12,000 Cook Islanders.

A monument to the negro poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, is to be unveiled in Woodlawn cemetery, Dayton, O., on Sunday, June 26, his birthday.

Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Russia, Sweden and the United States were, in 1908, represented among the twelve expeditions which were struggling toward the pole.

Of the world's islands Borneo and New Guinea are accounted the two largest. As their areas have not been accurately ascertained, it is uncertain which is the larger of the two.

Custom decrees that a gold coin, or at the very least silver, shall be put under the mainmast of each new ship launched. The coin bears the date of the year when the vessel is completed.

Eugene Henard, who attained fame with his palace of illusions at the Paris exposition in 1900, has just completed a similar, but larger piece of eccentric architecture for exhibition in that city.

An instrument is being used in one of the South African mines which automatically keeps a record of the cage or skip journey as well as the signals given in the shaft and in the engine room.

American shooting men are much exercised over a story that a sporting farmed named Knittel, who lives near Brounsburg, St. Louis, has succeeded in teaching a pig to point game, and shoots over it.

In the early days of the British museum a century or more ago the place was open for only six hours daily on five days a week in the summer and four hours daily during the rest of the year.

France is considering an enormous hydro-electric undertaking. The plan is to dam the Rhone, below the rapids, some thirteen miles from the Swiss frontier, and utilize the water in a fall of 230 feet.

Japanese are employed in many Chinese schools as teachers of western music. Graduates in a girls' school in Shanghai recently surprised the American guests with their proficiency on the violin and piano.

The oldest living graduate of Yale university is Chester Dutton, 85 years old, who was graduated from New Haven in the class of 1838, and is now living at Riverside homestead, eight miles from Concordia, Kan.

A photographic plate, coupled with a telescope, discovers millions of stars whose light the retina of the eye could not appreciate; the microphone makes the inaudible tread of a fly sound like the tramp of cavalrymen.

Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, mayor of Alderholt, England, gave a dinner recently to forty councilors and other guests. She was the only woman present, and she wore a black dress, with a widow's cap and diamonds.

The distance overland from Pekin to Mukden is about 1100 miles. The traveled route passes through Kalgan and Dolon Nor and thence generally eastward through southeastern Mongolia to the center of southern Manchuria.

The Nelson river may be described as one of the greatest rivers of the world as regards the actual volume of water discharged into the Hudson bay. Its total length is approximately 400 miles and the drainage area is tremendous.

Cattaro, the Austrian sea gate of Montenegro, which was recently believed to be threatened by Prince Nicholas' guns, was held by Montenegro once for a little time. Montenegro acquired it in 1813 with the aid of a British squadron.

Kerguelen, or the Island of Desolation, may be the scene of the next gold rush. Situated midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, it is one of the dreariest and most forbidding spots on the surface of the globe.

For nearly thirty years of its existence the Social Democratic Federation of England can make but scanty showing. At the last general election it polled a meager total of 29,810 votes and secured the return of only one representative in Parliament.

The Holy Sepulchre.

The information that Pope Pius X. has been negotiating with Ghali Pasha for the purchase of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, with the intention of removing it to Italy, does not come directly from Rome. A dispatch from London says it has been telegraphed from Rome to London by the correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

Ghali Pasha is a member of the mission to Rome which announced the accession of Mehmed V., the new Sultan of Turkey. The Mail's dispatch represents him as replying to the Holy Father that he was unable to give any promise. The same authority affirms that the Pope is not disposed to let the matter drop; that he will seek the good offices of the German Emperor toward the accomplishment of his desire; and that the removal of the Holy Sepulchre is not a new project, as Pope Sixtus V. wished to transfer it to Mount Altis, his own birthplace. Sixtus V. was Pope from 1585 to 1590.

The Catholic Church does not own the Holy Sepulchre and has not had its exclusive use for hundreds of years. It is one of the sacred places held by the Turkish government, which allows access not only to the Catholic and Greek Churches, but to the Copts; and to Christians of all denominations in all lands it is an object of pious pilgrimage. To many its removal would seem a sacrilege. An attempt to dismantle it and bear it away might lead to a religious war.

There were those in the United States who hated Libby Prison but protested when Libby Prison was purchased and removed to Chicago for the purpose of exhibition. The claim was made that the structure looked much as a historic relic by removal from its characteristic setting and transplantation—so to speak in a new and distant environment. How greatly must regard for proprieties of historic surroundings be magnified in the case of the Holy Sepulchre! How much its solemnity gains by its location amid the scenes of the great drama which marked the close of the Savior's life! How little—comparatively—it would signify and how slenderly irrelevant surroundings under alien skies!

Not long ago lovers of Shakespeare all over the world were aroused by a report that a wealthy American was

negotiating for the purchase of the Anne Hathaway Cottage at Stratford-on-Avon, intending to carry it to the United States. A fund was raised to preserve the romantic memorial in the place where it belongs, and Americans were among the contributors to the fund. They realized that such an act as this, while attesting certain interest in Shakespeare, would also indicate a sad want of taste and feeling. In the early years of the Nineteenth Century Lord Elgin removed the marbles from the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens and set them up in the British Museum. There were archaeologists who approved, but many who condemned, and Lord Byron made the vandals act the text of that terrific poetic indictment, "The Curse of Minerva."

The identification of the site of the Holy Sepulchre was undisputed from the time of St. Helena and Constantine till 1741, when a question was raised by Jonas Korte. The doubt was strengthened by the arguments of Edward Robinson a century later, but the excavations and measurements of Schick, in 1888 and subsequently, revived confidence in the earlier belief, and, while the question is still debated, the drift of competent opinion is toward the traditional view.

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A monument to the negro poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, is to be unveiled in Woodlawn cemetery, Dayton, O., on Sunday, June 26, his birthday.

Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Russia, Sweden and the United States were, in 1908, represented among the twelve expeditions which were struggling toward the pole.

Of the world's islands Borneo and New Guinea are accounted the two largest. As their areas have not been accurately ascertained, it is uncertain which is the larger of the two.

Custom decrees that a gold coin, or at the very least silver, shall be put under the mainmast of each new ship launched. The coin bears the date of the year when the vessel is completed.

Eugene Henard, who attained fame with his palace of illusions at the Paris exposition in 1900, has just completed a similar, but larger piece of eccentric architecture for exhibition in that city.

An instrument is being used in one of the South African mines which automatically keeps a record of the cage or skip journey as well as the signals given in the shaft and in the engine room.

American shooting men are much exercised over a story that a sporting farmed named Knittel, who lives near Brounsburg, St. Louis, has succeeded in teaching a pig to point game, and shoots over it.

In the early days of the British museum a century or more ago the place was open for only six hours daily on five days a week in the summer and four hours daily during the rest of the year.

France is considering an enormous hydro-electric undertaking. The plan is to dam the Rhone, below the rapids, some thirteen miles from the Swiss frontier, and utilize the water in a fall of 230 feet.

Japanese are employed in many Chinese schools as teachers of western music. Graduates in a girls' school in Shanghai recently surprised the American guests with their proficiency on the violin and piano.

The oldest living graduate of Yale university is Chester Dutton, 85 years old, who was graduated from New Haven in the class of 1838, and is now living at Riverside homestead, eight miles from Concordia, Kan.

A photographic plate, coupled with a telescope, discovers millions of stars whose light the retina of the eye could not appreciate; the microphone makes the inaudible tread of a fly sound like the tramp of cavalrymen.

Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, mayor of Alderholt, England, gave a dinner recently to forty councilors and other guests. She was the only woman present, and she wore a black dress, with a widow's cap and diamonds.

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The Nelson river may be described as one of the greatest rivers of the world as regards the actual volume of water discharged into the Hudson bay. Its total length is approximately 400 miles and the drainage area is tremendous.

Cattaro, the Austrian sea gate of Montenegro, which was recently believed to be threatened by Prince Nicholas' guns, was held by Montenegro once for a little time. Montenegro acquired it in 1813 with the aid of a British squadron.

Kerguelen, or the Island of Desolation, may be the scene of the next gold rush. Situated midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, it is one of the dreariest and most forbidding spots on the surface of the globe.

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GREAT SCULPTOR ONCE POOR LAD

GUISON BORGLOM GREW UP ON
IOWA FARM TO BECOME FAM-
OUS BY OWN WORK.

REMARKABLE LINCOLN HEAD.

Representative Cushman of Washington
Was Humorist of Unusual Ability
and Success as Lawmaker.

WAITED ON TABLE FOR LIVING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—[Special.]—Gutzon Borglum, formerly of Omaha, but now of New York, one of the best known sculptors of America, the artist who designed the Sheridan monument in this city and the massive head of Lincoln, now in the rotunda of the capitol, was in Washington the other day en route to Colorado and the Yellowstone park for a much needed rest. Mr. Borglum has just returned from Princeton where he was honored with the degree of master of arts.

"It seems and I suppose it was, a big thing," said Mr. Borglum, "for a Nebraska boy with a common school education and a pretty poor one at that to be standing with Lowell of Harvard, Charles Francis Adams and a number of others who have achieved greatness in their special lines receiving the master's degree from a great university."

To Make Taft's Bust.

Mr. Borglum came to Washington to keep an appointment with the President to make arrangements for the date of sittings in order that the celebrated sculptor may make a marble bust of Mr. Taft. After his through with the President's bust he will model the busts of two United States senators, one being Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia. Mr. Borglum will begin the President's bust next month at Beverly, where the sittings will take place.

The young sculptor who has already had a very remarkable career, has a commission from Senator Root for a group of "North America," intended for the magnificent building which the Bureau of American Republics is erecting in this city. The group has been cast in plaster and gives every promise of being a grand artistic monument, according to art critics of New York. The figure of the youth representing "Progress" is particularly strong and to those who have seen the plaster model there is a certain hidden meaning in the expression of the nervous figure which cannot help but give rise to some discussion when the group is placed. Mr. Borglum stated that the marble group will be cut in the rough in Washington. It will then be placed in position at the building of the Bureau of American Republics and the sculptor will finish it in situ.

Lincoln in Sadness.

Ida Tarbell related how Abraham Lincoln and his lifelong friend Judge Gillespie were one evening in January, 1861, seated over a fire in Springfield discussing the possibility of avoiding civil war. Mr. Lincoln was almost distract. "It is only possible," he said, "upon the consent of this government to the erection of a foreign slave government out of the present slave states. I see the duty devolving upon me. I have read upon my knees the story of Gethsemane where the Son of God prayed in vain that the cup of bitterness might pass from him."

Mr. Lincoln continued: "I am in the garden of Gethsemane now and my cup of bitterness is full and overflowing."

Gutzon Borglum is now engaged upon two Lincoln monuments which from a dramatic point of view interest the sculptor more than the busts which he will shortly make. One of these monuments to cost \$25,000 will be located in New York, the other will be very much larger and will cost \$80,000 to be located in the east. This latter is little more than designed, but the sculptor is enthusiastic over its possibilities and believes it will be the best work he has ever done.

In Tragic Loneliness.

Mr. Borglum has taken the phrase of Lincoln's as to the Garden of Gethsemane as his theme for the Lincoln monument. While he has only sketched his idea roughly in wax there is sufficient to show how strong and original the idea is. Lincoln is seated at the end of a long plain bench, his head bowed, wrapt in thought. A silk hat lies by his side. There is a feeling of intense and tragic loneliness even in the rough sketch. The artist will copy to some extent the colossal head of his hero, for Mr. Borglum has spent years in a character study of the Great Emancipator and he approaches his subject con amore. Like the statue of Lincoln which stands in the Central high school grounds at Omaha, the chin will be bearded. Mr. Borglum has also finished a marble statue of a female Atlas, the sentiment of which is that the home is the foundation of the world and that as the home depends upon woman she bears the weight of the world upon her shoulders.

Cushman a Humorist.

Representative Francis W. Cushman of Washington state, whose death in New York this week came suddenly as the result of an operation on the neck from which pneumonia resulted was more than a mere humorist. He was in many respects one of the solid men of Congress and while he had a fund of humor that was most delicious, his extremely funny stories served but to illustrate and clinch a particular point he desired to make. Tall, gaunt and angular he resembled Abraham Lincoln most strikingly, and like Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, his resemblance to Lincoln was part of his political stock in trade. Long before he achieved reputation the people of Bassett, Neb., a little town in Congressman Kinkaid's district saw the resemblance to the martyred President and were free to predict a career for the ungainly but magnificient Cushman.

Looks Like Lincoln.

Cushman's place in the House was assured from the time he made his first speech in December, 1899. It was in support of sound money. Cushman was recognized for twenty minutes and when he began to unwind his long frame and open himself up like a jackknife the House began to laugh. It kept on laughing and applauding until he got through. And when he sat down and closed himself up again his reputation as a brilliant and humorous speaker was made.

had been going to the same fount for their stories and jokes—the old Hagerstown Almanack.

Scientist Lost Bearings.

Cushman's biggest hit was his story about the Washington man learned in the arts and sciences who set out to take a trip by boat from Tacoma to San Francisco. The captain the first day out made his observation and figured out the latitude and longitude of the ship. The learned man from Washington was deeply interested, being much versed in the higher mathematics. The next day he got permission to make the reckoning himself and in a humorous way Cushman told how he did it. When he had finished the job he turned proudly to the captain and had the ship located "700 miles inland in the middle of the mountains of Idaho." Cushman used to be a water boy on the railroad in Iowa and later a waiter. One day after he had been elected to Congress he wandered back to his old stamping ground in the Hawkeye state, where he was born. And he went into the old restaurant where he had "slung ham and eggs, with coffee and such." He found one of the men there with whom he had waited on table in the earlier days. The friend was mighty glad to see him. He was head waiter now.

"What are you doing now, Frank?" said the head waiter.

"Oh, I'm congressman now," replied Cushman.

"You ought not to have left here, Frank; I'm sorry you haven't been getting along very well. Why, if you had stayed right here you might have had my job and be head waiter now."

HINDOOS DESPERATE GAMBLERS.

They Even Bet Probability on Races, and
Steal to Recoup Losses.

Most of us are familiar with the old joke which asserts that the best way to find the winner of a horse race is to cut out a list of the runners, get a pin, shut one's eyes, stab at the names and put your money on the horse whose name is first pricked.

The native of India has an equally amusing method. He wagers his money according to the colors worn by the jockeys, says Tit-Bits, and takes no heed of the merits of the horses; or he will back a horse ridden by his favorite jockey, no matter whether the animal is a rank outsider or not.

His ideas of gambling, in fact, are distinctly novel. Some of the more wealthy Indians form rings and back every horse in the race, thus getting the satisfaction of getting a winner every time. It is really only late years that the native of India has become a habitual gambler on the turf, and nowadays the bulk of the betting at the various racing centers in India is done by natives. Indeed, the authorities are becoming somewhat concerned about the growth of the betting which takes place among the Indian natives, it being asserted that as many as 30 lacs of rupees (about \$1,500,000) is lost and won in the course of a season.

The ignorant masses have not a great deal of actual money to wager, but so badly bitten are many of them with the craze for betting at race meetings that they will frequently wager what little property they possess on a horse, and if they lose they simply replace their loss by stealing a neighbor's goods. The consequence is that when the racing season comes around the police are kept very busy dealing with cases of petit larceny and other crimes involving loss of property.

Comfort and Elegance are "Drawing Cards."

A prominent official of one of the German steamship lines who is now in New York on business is credited with the remark that the passenger traffic of the transatlantic lines is growing with amazing rapidity, not only in the first and second class, but also in the steerage. The high speed boats of all the lines are popular, but of late it has been discovered that accommodations and cuisine are winning inducements. For this reason the lines are putting on steamers with a speed of from sixteen to eighteen knots an hour, and providing them with palatial accommodations, including dining room service equal to that offered by the best hotels of America. Some of the ships of moderate speed are now equal in almost every respect to the ocean greyhounds, the only difference on the German line being the absence of the restaurant feature, although it would seem logical to expect larger return from this innovation on the slower boat.

The observation that elegance of appointment and abundance and style in table service count gives some light as to the probable cause of the increase in ocean travel generally. There was a time when a voyage across the sea entailed demands of home comforts and imposed a measure of hardship, but that time has passed. A trip across the sea now, in most instances, is an experience to be looked forward to with pleasure, because of the comforts of the cabin and the delights of the table. Almost every returning traveler dwells with satisfaction upon the manner of life aboard ship, and the character and the palatability of the food served to travelers whose appetites are whetted by the tonic imbibed through the lungs during brisk walks on deck.

Even the comparatively few who are so favorably situated financially that the best offerings of the finest of passenger ships constitute no novelty are to have an opportunity to taste of this delight. A London dispatch states that a rich New Yorker is about to place an order for the construction of a magnificent \$800,000 steam yacht, 540 feet in length, with a speed of from eighteen to twenty knots, which is to be named the Plaza. This yacht will be run regularly between New York and Southampton, carrying selected parties of Americans at charges 15 per cent. higher than the regular steamship rates. The idea is to make the yacht a floating hotel, and to offer her as the ultimate word on ocean luxury. The yacht will begin service next June, and will accommodate fifteen families with their servants. This enterprise supports the view that the improvements in the appointments of steamers and the elegance of the table service are increasing ocean travel every year.

Luxurious Bee-Hives.

A schoolmaster in a small German town, being very fond of bees, resolved to build for them something novel in the way of a home. As bee-hives are generally of the same size, color, and shape, it is sometimes difficult for a bee to find his own particular home, so this kind-hearted schoolmaster decided to give each of his hives some distinguishing mark, so the buildings represent an inn, castle, house, cottage, windmill, etc. There are also a number of animals, closely resembling their living brothers. The owner is naturally very proud of his creation and is constantly enlarging it.—Strand Magazine.

Why She Liked His Hamlet.

"So you enjoyed my Hamlet?" said Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Yes," answered the woman who tries to be complimentary.

"I am glad of that. So many people nowadays do not enjoy Shakespeare."

"I know that. But the way you play it it doesn't seem the least bit like Shakespeare."—Washington Star.

ABANDON CRETE TO MOSLEM RULE

ARMIES OF ALLIED POWERS LEAVE TURBULENT ISLAND TUESDAY.

MAY RESULT IN BLOODY WRA. Young Turks Cannot Afford to Lose Province and Christian Greeks Are Rebellious.

TROOPS IN ISLAND THREE YEARS.

LONDON, July 24.—The coming week is to add another important chapter to the turbulent history of Crete, the rugged little island in the eastern Mediterranean which, from the fact that it forms a natural link between Europe and Asia, has always been looked upon with more or less covetous eyes by the rival European powers. Tuesday next is the day fixed for the evacuation of the island by the international troops that for three years past have been maintained there by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy to preserve order. Though the various interested powers affect to believe that no serious disturbances will follow the withdrawal of the troops, it is doubtful if any statesman in Europe views the situation as other than one full of trouble and menace.

Turks Rule Christians.

The trouble in Crete arises from the fact that the island, though a Turkish possession, is inhabited chiefly by Christian Greeks, who have long been agitating for complete union with Greece.

When the withdrawal of the international troops is accomplished the Turks fear that the Cretans, with Greek support, may attempt to throw off Turkish sovereignty.

To any such attempt the young Turks,

who are fearful of any further loss of prestige and territory to the empire, will offer the strongest resistance, and advises recently received from Salonica tell of

warlike preparations being pushed on with feverish haste.

Crete has been a theater of bloody strife since the days of Homer. Torn in civil dissensions, the island maintained its independence under the various Macedonian monarchs, but finally became a Roman province. Subsequently it passed under Venetian rule. It was not till 1645 that the Turks made a serious attempt to effect a conquest. Then they landed with an army of 50,000 men, reduced Candia and Retimo, and laid siege to Candia, which capitulated after a resistance of twenty years, the most protracted siege on record. The fall of Candia meant the submission of the entire island.

Continually in Revolt.

From this time the island continued subject to Ottoman rule till the outbreak of the Greek revolution in 1821. The struggle then was prolonged till in 1830 the allied powers—France, Russia and England—transferred the island to the government of Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt. In 1840 Crete was again taken from Mehemet Ali and replaced under the dominion of the Turks. The Cretans' desire for freedom resulted in four successive revolts, one in 1839, which was speedily repressed; another in 1863, which continued for some time, and two more, in 1887 and 1888.

Following the revolt of 1888 Shakir Pasha was sent to the island by the Turks as military governor and he proclaimed martial law. In 1889 he violated the provisions of the Halopha pact, which had been indorsed by the powers, and all the customs receipts of the island were appropriated by Turkey. The island was ruled despotically. Christians refused to go to the polls and general troubles existed. Finally the European powers interfered, and in 1894 a Christian was made governor. The legislative assembly was once more established, but trouble at once arose over the question of finances. The revolt assumed formidable proportions and the efforts of the powers failed to stop it.

Greco-Turkish War.

Finally, in 1897, Greece made an effort to take the island away from Turkish control, and out of this grew the war between Greece and Turkey. Greece sent troops to Crete, but Turkey was victorious in the war, and as a result the Greek troops were withdrawn and Turkish garrisons took their place. They indulged in renewed outrages on the Christians and the old troubles broke out afresh.

As a result of these new troubles the four powers—Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy—again intervened, and constituted the island with the adjacent islets, an autonomous state under a high commissioner of the powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince George of Greece was appointed high commissioner and it was thought for a time that the troubles of the island were at an end. Prince George made a wise use of his dictatorship, and the powers were well pleased with their choice. He was appointed for a term of three years, and in 1901 the appointment was renewed. But again the old antagonism between Moslem and Christian kindled the internal fires and the result was that the powers were forced to station troops on the island to put down the disorders.

The Moral Cancer of Divorce.

Ten years have elapsed since the adoption of the marriage license law of Wisconsin. Before it was enacted people could be married on the spur of the moment if they pleased, for there were always persons and justices eager to tie the nuptial knot in consideration of the conventional fee. There were even some who canvassed to procure the lucrative business. Now it is necessary to take out a license and to wait five days unless for good cause a judicial dispensation can be secured. But has anybody noticed a decrease in the number of divorces in Wisconsin following the change? On the contrary, there are more divorces than ever.

Everywhere else as well as in Wisconsin there is ample evidence to support the conclusion of Cardinal Gibbons that "divorces are multiplied not because ministers willingly assist at ill-assorted marriages, but because loose legislation on matrimony renders it easy for married parties to annul the marriage bond." The Cardinal is of opinion that the surest discouragement of headlong marriages is the realization that wedlock is a serious business—a contract which once entered into cannot be easily evaded. He says:

"If the civil laws of all our states were as strict as they are in South Carolina and in Canada, the persons contemplating marriage would seriously and prayerfully reflect; they would study each other's disposition and temperament before entering into a contract which would bind them for life. And certainly the peace and good order in the family life of South Carolina and Canada are far more favorable compared with the domestic conditions existing in those states where divorces can be easily obtained."

Italy Preserving Her Treasures.

The new law for the preservation of antiquities and art treasures in Italy is comprehensive and stringent. The enactment which it supersedes bore date of 1902, but since that time there have been several occasions of popular protest on the announcement that paintings, sculptures or miscellaneous relics of the "brave days of old" had been permitted to become the property of rich travelers from other lands and to depart from the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Now, it is believed, Italy will be able to preserve her monuments and her records, of which such illuminating use has been made by Italian historians like Lanciani and Ferrero.

The scope of the new law includes all movable and immovable objects of historical, archaeological, ethnological or artistic interest, including manuscripts, incunabula, prints and coins. None of these objects may be alienated by the state or any other public or ecclesiastical body whatsoever, but the local authorities, parish priests and governors of public institutions must send in a list of all such things in their possession or under their control. Should the Ministry of Education, acting on the advice of the Superior Council for Antiquities and Fine Arts, consider that such objects are insecure, it may either order their transport to some public museum or have them repaired, in case of need, at the expense of their owners. The government has the right of purchasing the objects in question from any person who owns them, within two months' time from the date of giving notice. No such objects may be exported from Italy un-

less the owner receives permission from an exportation board composed of three experts. In the latter case an export duty, calculated on the value of the article, and ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, will be paid to the state.

The law aims to save relics of the past not only from the foreign collector but from the domestic restorationist as well as from the vandal. It provides that no archaeological repairs may be made and no old monument destroyed without authority from the Ministry of Education, which also is charged with the duty of preventing the erection of new edifices that would cut off the light from antique structures or injure the view of them.

The new law closely regulates enter-

prises having in view the recovery of

artistic treasures from the field of the

centuries. It provides that excavations

may be made by the government where

it chooses, compensating the proprietor

of the land for the loss caused him. All

that is discovered belongs to the state,

which shall, however, at its discretion,

give one-quarter, or a corresponding sum

of money, to the landowner. The state

may also, if it chooses, expropriate land

for the purposes of excavation, but it

is important to observe, in view of the

proposed excavation of Herculanum,

that in estimating the price to be paid

for the land, the presumed value of the

possible discoveries is not to be taken

into consideration. This clause practi-

Soldier Balks Death Plot.

It seemed to J. A. Stone, a civil war veteran, of Kemp, Tex., that a plot existed between a desperate lung trouble and the grave to cause his death. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough that stuck to me, in spite of all remedies, for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which restored my health completely. I now weigh 178 pounds." For severe Colds, Obstretric Coughs, Hemorrhages, Asthma, and to prevent Pneumonia it's unrivaled. Guaranteed by Andrew-Schwenk Drug Co.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.

In effect June 1, 1909.

North-bound South-bound

Cars Lv. Seymour Cars Ar. Seymour

TO FROM

6:53 a. m. . . . I C. . . . 6:30 a. m.

8:13 a. m. . . . I G. . . . 7:50 a. m.

8:53 a. m. . . . I I. . . . 8:51 a. m.

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11:17 a. m. . . . I I. . . . 11:09 a. m.

11:53 a. m. . . . I I. . . . 11:50 a. m.

12:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 12:50 p. m.

1:17 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 1:50 p. m.

1:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 2:09 p. m.

2:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 2:50 p. m.

3:17 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 3:50 p. m.

3:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 4:00 p. m.

4:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 4:50 p. m.

5:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 5:50 p. m.

6:17 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 6:09 p. m.

6:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 6:50 p. m.

7:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 7:50 p. m.

8:17 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 8:09 a. m.

8:53 p. m. . . . I I. . . . 8:50 a. m.

10:20 p. m. . . . G I. . . . 9:50 a. m.

11:55 p. m. . . . C I. . . . 11:38 a. m.

L—Indianapolis. G—Greenwood.

C—Columbus.

*Hoosier Flyers. —Dixie Flyers.

x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour

with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and

Southern Indiana R. R. for all points

east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see

agents and official time table folders

in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company

In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and 12:54, 2:54, 4:54, 6:54, 8:54, 11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville. Car arrives at 5:35 p. m. and leaves at 6:30 p. m.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scotsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.

Scotsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.**TIME TABLE****North Bound.**

No. 2 No. 4 No. 6

Lv Seymour 6:40am 12:20pm 5:50pm
Lv Bedford 7:55am 1:38pm 7:05pm
Lv Odon 9:01am 2:40pm 8:12pm
Lv Elvora 9:11am 2:49pm 8:22pm
Lv Beehuter 9:27am 3:03pm 8:35pm
Lv Linton 9:42am 3:20pm 8:49pm
Lv Jasonov 10:05am 3:43pm 9:11pm
Ar Terre Haute 10:55am 4:35pm 10:05pm
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 pm, arrive at Westport 4:10 pm

South Bound

No. 1 No. 3 No. 5

Lv Terre Haute 6:00am 11:15am 5:35pm
Lv Jasonoville 6:51am 12:08pm 6:27pm
Lv Linton 7:13am 12:30pm 6:51pm
Lv Beehuter 7:23am 12:43pm 7:04pm
Lv Elvora 7:40am 12:58pm 7:19pm
Lv Odon 7:50am 1:08pm 7:29pm
Lv Bedford 9:05am 2:20pm 8:40pm
Ar Seymour 10:15am 3:30pm 9:50pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 pm, arrives at Seymour 6:25 pm

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

The Secret of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered one secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. It's a godsend to weak, sick and debilitated people. "Kidney trouble had blighted my life for months," writes W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me., but Electric Bitters cured me entirely."

Only 50¢ at Andrew-Schwenk Drug Co.

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IMMEASURABLE POSSIBILITIES

Something of the Boundless Energy of Canada.

A WORD FROM SASKATOON

A Few Years Ago a Straggling Hamlet, Today This Is a City of Twelve Thousand, Adding Annually Twenty Per Cent to Its Population—And the Spirit of the New Northwest Displayed at Saskatoon Is but a Sample of That in All the Great Saskatchewan Region—George B. Lockwood Gives Us an Intimate Glimpse of This New World.

(Special Correspondence.)

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Aug. 1.—Only a few years ago there was nothing in sight here but the prairie stretching in every direction to the far horizon, whitened here and there by the bones of buffaloes cruelly slaughtered by the thousands in the seventies either for their hides or for the mere love of killing; today, by the way, Canada treasures a herd of several hundred buffaloes, bought in the United States, and would not part with them for a king's ransom. Six years ago Saskatoon was a straggling hamlet. Today it is a city of 12,000, adding 20 per cent or more to its population every year. It has the spirit of a city ten times its size, and it is easy to believe, commanding as it does an immense area of agricultural territory now being fast developed, that it may yet be as much of a metropolis as it hopes to be. Failing in its ambition to be made the capital of the province of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon has been awarded the provincial university as a balm for wounded feelings. Canada is providing generously for public institutions of higher learning, so that it is probable that within a few years there will be an institution here which will rank with the western state universities in equipment and the size of its annual budget. The name Saskatoon is taken from a berry which is native to the Saskatchewan valley.

The Immensity of Canada.

Over a road still in process of construction, one travels a day and a half from Winnipeg to reach this section of Saskatchewan. Journeying over these vast prairies one begins to get an idea of the immensity of Canada, which is larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles, and nearly equals the area of Europe. Lord Strathcona, whose huge fortune is the result of his faith in the possibilities of the New World, says that the population of the Dominion in the twentieth century will reach eighty millions, and witnessing the development here, one is willing to accept that statement. Two hundred thousand people are entering Canada each year, nearly all of them going to the soil. Canada, it is pointed out, begins the new century with as great a population as the United States had in the beginning of the nineteenth, and with infinitely better opportunities for increasing that population than seemed to offer to the young republic a century ago. The quarter of a million Americans who have come into Canada in the past few years have brought with them property valued at more than one hundred million dollars, so that the per capita wealth of Canada is being increased rather than lowered by her immigration. Two hundred and fifty American manufacturing establishments have located branches in the Dominion. One half of Canada's foreign trade is with the United States, so that the development of this great country is of the most vital interest to our people. Canada's foreign trade aggregates annually more than a half billion. Its capital invested in manufactures is over four hundred millions, and their annual output reaches in value half billion, but Canada's manufacturing interests are very small as compared with those of her great neighbor to the south. Forty-five per cent of the Canadians till the soil, and 87 per cent of Canada's farmers own their homes.

An Economic Invasion.

There are those who profess to find cause for anxiety in the current of American immigration that is sweeping into Canada. But we in the United States are increasing in population at the rate of 4,000 per day, nearly a million and a half a year, or six times the number of all the Americans who have gone to the Dominion in eight years. And these people are going where they will help to solve the problem of an adequate food supply that is beginning to confront a nation which has been increasing the demand for food products much faster than the supply.

The Canadian resents the suggestion that he is a near neighbor to the polar regions. He calls attention to government reports which show that good root crops are grown as far north as the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers, which are as far north from here as Saskatoon is from Denver. Attention is called to government investigations

which show that north of the settled portions of Canada lie practically unexplored lands aggregating in area more than a million and a half square miles which possesses agricultural possibilities. It is claimed that in the Peace River Valley, north of this section, there is yet unsettled good agricultural land aggregating as great an area as the settled lands of the big provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is land enough in western Canada, if tilled, said James J. Hill recently, "to feed every mouth in Europe." Good crops of small grain have been raised more than four hundred miles north of this city, and nearly a thousand miles north garden and vegetables have been successfully raised. With the extension of the railroads now so rapidly going on it is evident that Canada is on the eve of a wonderful agricultural awakening. Hundreds of millions of dollars are being invested in railway building. One road alone is employing 50,000 men on construction work this year. Hudson Bay will soon hear the whistle of the locomotive, and even the region of the Great Lakes will not be much further away from Liverpool by way of the port to be built on the bay than by way of New York. It has long been assured that Hudson Bay was an ice locked body of water during the winter months, but later investigation shows that navigable channels can be found all the year round, and that the weather is no more severe in that region during the winter months than on Lake Superior. The first frost strikes this section of Canada ordinarily about the tenth of September, sometimes as late as the last of next month. Wheat ripens in this portion of Saskatchewan at this very time,—about the middle of August, so that the cold does not interfere with the crop. Even the winter climate, it is said, is not more severe than that of the Dakotas. There is but little snow or wind, and the days are bright and sunshiny, with a dry, clear atmosphere.

Some Interesting Figures.

Draw a line from Baltimore to Indianapolis, and from Indianapolis north to Traverse Bay, in northern Michigan, then east to Ottawa, the Canadian capital and back to Baltimore, you have then enclosed an area equivalent to that of Saskatchewan. The province of Saskatchewan is 760 miles long by 360 miles wide. A pretty big grain field. The population of the province in 1906 was 260,000. It is now estimated at 325,000. The area of wheat growing in 1898 was less than three hundred thousand acres; in 1908 it was nearly four million acres. In 1898 the wheat yield was less than five million bushels; in 1908 it was more than fifty million bushels. The total grain yield this year will reach 150,000 bushels. The six million acres of soil under crop are but 3 per cent of the total area of the province. The number of farms in the province is about 75,000, as compared with less than 15,000 in 1900. There are nearly two million head of livestock on these farms. The school enrollment of the province is about 35,000.

Both oil and gas have been found in northwestern Canada in abundance. At Medicine Hat a huge gas well which had been accidentally set on fire burned for days, although every expedient was used to extinguish the flames. Finally a man from Indiana told the Canadians how to extinguish the blaze by the use of steam, which cut the flame in two, and a few days ago it was shut off. The biggest gas well in the world roars in the wilderness far north of here, and has been wasting fuel by the million cubic feet every day for a dozen years—pretty good evidence of the need of a propaganda for the conservation of natural resources in Canada, but not surprising in view of the fact that the Hudson Bay company was enabled for a quarter of a century to hold back the tide of immigration to millions of acres of arable lands, for the reason that settlers would scare away the minks and the muskrats! Canada's aspirations are now agricultural rather than industrial. Despite free fuel, it will be a long time before manufacturing interests are largely developed. The talk one hears here, on the trains, in the hotels and on the trails is of the soil and the crops. Canada is centering her thought today on the realization of her agricultural possibilities. The Laurier government is alive to the growing power of the Canadian Northwest. All that legislation can do for the betterment of the condition of the farmer is being done. The government of this province and Alberta as well, is certain to have strong agrarian leanings, for the rural population will vastly outnumber the urban population for many decades to come. An American is surprised to find how far the government has gone in the equalization of freight rates, in the acquisition of telephone lines, in the policing of the rural as well as the urban districts, in the delivery of mail and along other paternalistic lines—all calculated to make rural life inviting.

The agricultural experiment stations are doing great work in showing the farmers what to do and how to do it. At the government station at Indian Head the following remarkable yields per acre have been produced: Wheat, 67 bushels; oats, 147 bushels; potatoes, 646 bushels; flax, 22.40 bushels; barley, 68.36 bushels. These, of course, are remarkable results, brought about by intensive culture, but they represent a wonderful high water mark, the like of which is probably not to be found elsewhere in the world.

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD

Eventually



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WHAT THE KIDNEYS DO.

Their Unceasing Work Keeps Us Strong And Healthy.

All the blood, in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep your filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Mrs. Samuel T. Maddox, of 107 Pine street, Seymour, Ind., says: "I can truthfully recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as a cure for kidney trouble. I suffered a great deal with backache, lameness across the loins and dizziness, but my worst symptom was dull, throbbing headache. I gradually run down until I was hardly able to do my work and many times I had to retire in the middle of the day. At times I suffered from dizzy spells and blurring of the eyesight and if I had not grasped something for support I would have fallen. I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills at C. W. Milhous' drug store and used them. I have not had a single attack of any of my old symptoms since taking this remedy. I recommend them very highly."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

BULLETS FLEW WHEN FEUD WAS REVIVED**Indiana Village the Scene of Fatal Shooting.**

Attica, Ind., Aug. 25.—As a result of a bloody affray in the quiet little village of Independence, six miles up the river from this city, Joseph McFerren, a well known druggist, is fatally wounded, and Lewis Wilhite is in jail at Williamsport awaiting a preliminary hearing on the charge of attempted murder.

An old quarrel between the Wilhite and McFerren families was renewed when Wilhite went into the McFerren drug store and started trouble. Arnett McFerren, son of the proprietor, took up the quarrel and ordered Wilhite out of the store. In the encounter following young McFerren shot Wilhite four times with a small revolver, inflicting only slight wounds.

Wilhite vowed he would "wipe out the whole McFerren family," and later followed Joseph McFerren to his home, where he shot him. A little later, in trying to show a friend the manner in which he had shot McFerren, Wilhite accidentally sent a bullet through the neck of Will Reynolds a bystander, just missing the jugular vein.

He Dressed Expensively.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25.—Because

Fred G. Miller, while assistant cashier